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History Line

A NEWSLETTER OF THE FOREST SERVICE HISTORY PROGRAM Winter 1994

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History Line

Winter 1994

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1680 History

Cover photograph: First Forest Reserve Ranger, William R. Kreutzer, appointed August 8, 1898, in the "first uniform of the old Forest Reserve Service."
Photo: Len Shoemaker, USDA Forest Service

Editor's Remarks

Sometime ago, I was told that a Chief of the Forest Service vowed there would be no museums created in the Forest Service. This saying kept haunting me my first year with the Washington Office (WO) History Program, especially during the writing of what was published in 1988 as a *Guide to Curation of Forest Service Administrative History Artifacts and Records.* Because at that time administrative history artifact curation was not a subject of formal Forest Service directives, how to handle the growing number of locks, fire finders, packs, and other historic items was unclear. The Southwestern Region had a designated repository as did the Rocky Mountain Region, but elsewhere these articles were often left to the district or forest archeologist to worry about. The situation was so tenuous I received an alert from law enforcement warning me about the theft of Forest Service badges by collectors and outlaws. Apparently, one of the latter was brazen enough to convince a district employee to loan him a badge so he could measure it for a retiree display case he claimed his firm was building on contract for the agency. Of course, the employee never saw his badge again. The agency now has de facto museums (or at least lobby display cases), if not separate structures. Still, no clear policy exists on artifact curation responsibility. Carol Severance, Grey Towers National Historic Landmark, and Linda Lux, Pacific Southwest Region, are working on such a guide. Until a policy is in place, I do urge all concerned to take security precautions against theft as well as fire and other dangers. ■

Editor's Correction: Reader Jack A. Godden went beyond other Spring 1992 History Line critics of the missing caption for the cover photograph of the lookout on Little Mt. Hoffman (McCloud Ranger District, Shasta National Forest), by writing me the details that should have appeared in the table of contents. The photograph, taken in the 1940's depicts Mt. Shasta in the background. The Forest Service lookout then was Leila Stone, who staffed the lookout for several seasons during the war years. A brief account of Leila Stone is found in the book *Forests, Fires, and Wild Things*, by Forest Service retiree Bob Gray (Naturegraph Publishers, Inc., Happy Camp, CA 96039, 1985).

Renewing A Promise

J. Kimo Kimokeo
Assistant Director, Grey Towers National Historic Landmark

"If it was a bright and sunny day for Milford, it was also a bright and sunny day for the Forest Service..."
The Union Gazette, Port Jervis, NY, September 25, 1963.

It was yet another bright and sunny day for the Forest Service, 30 years later on September 25, 1993. Along with an estimated crowd of 800 well wishers, the Forest Service commemorated the 30th anniversary of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation. It became a special day for natural resource leaders and area residents to revisit a promise of a commitment to conservation.

Named "Grey Towers" by the Pinchot family, the 40-room, 3-story, 3-towered home was built by Gifford Pinchot's father near the turn of the 19th century. In 1963 the dedication ceremony served to formally transfer the private family home into public ownership. President Kennedy dedicated Grey Towers as the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, "for the greater knowledge of the land and its uses." In his speech Kennedy urged, "I think all of us therefore must commit ourselves in 1963 in this State and in this country to a determined effort to preserve what is left, to develop what we have, to make the most effective uses of all the resources that have been given to us."

It was the idea of a Commitment to Conservation, sparked by Kennedy in 1963, that served to tie the activities of the 30th anniversary of the Institute together.

On the Friday evening preceding Saturday's public ceremony, Dr. John Gordon, of the Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, was featured. Dr. Gordon delivered the Distinguished Pinchot Lecture, titled "The New Face of Forestry: Exploring a Discontinuity and the Need for a Vision," to 125 invited guests of the Pinchot Institute. The Institute hosted a dinner following the lecture, which was made possible by private donations to the Institute. The dinner was held outside on Grey Towers' East Terrace, in the cool fall evening air under a specially erected tent.

On the crisp autumn morning of September 25, draped in festive banners, Grey Towers and the surrounding grounds were prepared for a very special day—a day that was to begin with a "re-commitment ceremony" in the amphitheater, and highlighted by speeches, awards, and celebration. Keynote speakers for the ceremony included Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources, James R. Lyons, who represented the Department of Agriculture; Forest Service Chief, F. Dale Robertson; Peter Pinchot, grandson of Gifford Pinchot, representing the Pinchot family; and Dr. Ross Whaley, Chair of the Board of Directors of the Pinchot Institute. The ceremony was opened by Grey Towers Director

President John F. Kennedy at original dedication of Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies at Grey Towers on September 24, 1963. At podium is Forest Service Chief Ed Cliff, to his left is the director of the Pinchot Institute.

Photo: USDA Forest Service

Ed Brannon. Forest Service Chief Emeritus, R. Max Peterson served as the Master of Ceremonies.

The Pinchot Institute recognized and awarded two local residents and one organization who have shown a long term commitment to conservation. Receiving "Commitment to Conservation Awards" were Georgiana Kiger for her work with the Milford Shade Tree Commission; Dr. John J. Kirk of the New Jersey School of Conservation for his work in environmental education; and the Milford Garden Club for their beautification efforts in Milford and work at Grey Towers.

Following the re-commitment ceremony, several hundred guests took part in a ribbon cutting ceremony officiated by George Bohlinger, newly-elected chair of the Pinchot Institute Board of Directors, and Al Schacht, Northeastern Area Director for State and Private Forestry. This signalled the open house at the historical mansion, and the unveiling and opening of a new exhibit designed and fabricated by the USDA Design Division. Also greeting guests at the door were Gifford Pinchot, portrayed by Gary Hines, and Pinchot's wife Cornelia, played by local actress Beverly Beers.

The afternoon culminated with an ice cream social, a traditionally annual event held by the Pinchots when they called Grey Towers home. It was truly a bright day for the conservation movement and the Forest Service, a day that acknowledged the past, embraced the present and looked to the future. ■

Editor's Note: Those seeking copies of the speech by James R. Lyons, Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, U.S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "A Vision of Forestry for the 21st Century," and remarks by Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson should contact the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, P.O. Box 188, Milford, PA 18337. (703) 912-9535/FAX (703) 912-6648. They are printed in Issue 33 of the *Conservation Legacy: The Newsletter of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation.*

Photo: Susan Fazzino, Milford, PA.

F. Dale Robertson, Forest Service Chief, was among keynote speakers at the Re-Commitment Ceremony for the Pinchot Institute for Conservation.

America the Beautiful

Mele Fong
Recreation, Washington Office

The author of this essay did this research as the introduction to her performance of "America the Beautiful" during the Forest Service's 50th anniversary of Smokey Bear. The celebration was held on September 22, 1993 in Washington, DC.

The song "America the Beautiful" was written 100 years ago by Katharine Lee Bates upon her return from a trip to Pike's Peak located in Pike and San Isabel National Forest in Colorado. Miss Bates was born in 1859 in Massachusetts, and grew up in a religious family that believed in higher education for women. She was a noted poet and taught English, Latin, algebra, and geometry in secondary schools. In 1893, the president of Colorado College invited Miss Bates to teach English at the Colorado summer school. She left New England in June, making new discoveries on her first trip west of Philadelphia. On July 22 she joined a college group for the opening of the Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway to the summit of Pike's Peak. There she was inspired to write "America the Beautiful." The words were set to music by many composers, the most popular being Samuel A. Ward. In 1926, the National Federation of Music Clubs campaigned for the adoption of the song as the national anthem. Two years after Miss Bates's death in 1929, Congress made "The Star Spangled Banner" the official national anthem.

The community of Colorado Springs is very proud that Pike's Peak provided the inspiration for the song "America the Beautiful." A 4'x8' bronze plaque containing the first verse of the song was placed on the summit of Pike's Peak on October 5, 1993 to commemorate the song. The city of Colorado Springs hosted the dedication of the plaque on the 4th of July in 1993, with over 100,000 people attending the symphony and fireworks display and dedication. Pike's Peak District Ranger Jim Montoya, along with State and local officials, was in attendance. It has been suggested by the local community to adopt "Pike's Peak-the America the Beautiful Mountain" as a theme for Pike's Peak. Pike's Peak is managed by the Pike and San Isabel National Forest. ■

Pest Management: A Glimpse Into the Past

Allison Worrall
Washington Office

Since its inception, the Forest Service has participated in cooperative insect and disease control programs. Although other government agencies held the statutory authority for conducting research and eradication work, the Forest Service usually was involved because of its responsibility for the national forests and its working relationships with State forestry agencies. Forest insect and disease outbreaks were once viewed as inevitable. Early management of these outbreaks was based on the premise that forests were relatively stable ecosystems with natural pest control mechanisms to control pest populations. However, when the natural pest control mechanisms were insufficient, damage to forests was often extensive.

In 1899, the newly created USDA Division of Entomology and the USDA Bureau of Forestry worked together to study insects and insect-control methods. The Office of Forest Insect Investigation was created 3 years later.

The introduction into the United States of white pine blister rust was a result of pine reforestation efforts in the northeastern and north-central States in the early 1900's. The demand for white pine seedlings exceeded the domestic supply. Millions of white pine seedlings were imported from Europe where white pine blister rust was rampant. The first white pine infected with this disease was discovered in Geneva, New York in 1909.

The 1909 discovery of white pine blister rust in the United States emphasized the need to study tree disease organisms, their control, and resultant damages. The Office of Pathology within the Bureau of Plant Industry was assigned these responsibilities. White pine blister rust spread rapidly. To cope with the problem, the Office of Blister Rust Control was created in 1916. This Office served as an early model of how to respond to large-scale forest diseases.

A bark beetle outbreak in northern California and southern Oregon triggered the passage of a Federal law that authorized funds to control the pest. This law, the 1921 Deficiency Act, was the first to specifically authorize funds to control a native forest pest.

It was not until 1937 that a Joint Resolution (the Incipient and Emergency Pest Control Act) authorized funds to permit prompt control action against pest outbreaks when they occurred. Initially, this Resolution applied to specific agricultural pests. The Resolution was broadened in 1938 to include "all types of insects and diseases when they occurred in emergency outbreaks or incipient infestations or infections." In addition to expanding pest control authorization, the Resolution was the first Federal law to authorize the use of Federal funds in cooperative Federal/State forest pest control projects on private lands.

The 1920's fight against white pine blister rust set a precedent for other insect and disease control programs. In 1940, Congress passed the Lea Act to unify and coordinate blister rust control projects, irrespective of property boundaries, because of the variety of ownerships in the pine forests of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions. Because the Lea Act was popular, forest industry leaders wanted Congress to extend control programs to other pests, such as the pine beetle.

Following World War II, industrial groups and the American Forestry Association stepped up their campaign for larger Federal appropriations to control insects and diseases, which were considered by some to be more destructive to commercial timber stands than fire. It was the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine that directed insect work, and the Bureau of Plant Industry Soils and Agricultural Engineering that handled tree diseases.

In 1945, regional trade leaders and representatives of public agencies met in Portland, Oregon, and agreed on a call for "cooperative insect control legislation" based on the Clarke-McNary or Lea Act principle.

In 1946, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association (NLMA) and its regional affiliates lobbied for passage of Senate Bill 1963, authorizing the Department of Agriculture to cooperate with States and individuals to carry out forest insect and disease control programs. The bill did not pass during the 1946 session. It did pass in 1947, when both houses approved the Forest Pest Control Act, which recognized Federal responsibility for forest insect and disease protection on all classes of ownership.

The Forest Pest Control Act offered Federal technical and financial assistance to State forestry agencies to detect and control outbreaks of insects and diseases. The responsibility for insect and disease control was to be a cooperative undertaking involving several Federal agencies, including the Forest Service and its office of pest control. Until Congress passed the Forest Pest Control Act in 1947, Federal funds were used only to control pest outbreaks. The 1947 Act recognized a Federal responsibility for forest insect and disease protection on forest lands of all ownerships. Federal technical and financial assistance was made available to State forestry agencies, with emphasis placed on pest research. Forest Service research also changed to meet the new needs. In 1946, a system of multifunctional research centers was established, aimed at solving the primary forest and range problems. In 1953, the Forest Service assumed charge of research and control work on forest insects and diseases from other agencies of the Department of Agriculture. Also, in 1953, a Federal reorganization plan transferred the blister rust control program from the BEPQ to the Forest Service. In 1956, the Forest Service created the Division of Forest Pest Control. Increased survey and control efforts were conducted by the Division of Forest Insect and Disease Research at Forest Service Experiment Stations until 1961, after which those responsibilities were assigned to the Division of Forest Pest Control.

The Division of Forest Pest Control was renamed Forest Pest Management in 1983. The change in name reflected an emphasis on managing "competing" forest insects and diseases, and on the judicious use of pesticides for the management of all forest pests: insects, diseases, unwanted vegetation, and animals. Some of the technical means to combat forest pests have brought land managers face-to-face with an aroused public, skeptical about the application of certain kinds of herbicides and insecticides. Forest pest control is still a hot item of daily discussion in newspapers and magazines, in legislative halls, and, most of all, in courts of law.

The never-ending battle against forest insects and diseases, which each year destroy more trees than wildfires, will continue at an accelerated pace. Major research efforts will aim at finding new weapons and new methods to control such insect pests as the tussock moth, the gypsy moth, and the southern pine beetle, and such forest diseases as the rusts, the root rots, and the mistletoes. The mission of today's Forest Pest Management is to promote and protect forest health through integrated pest management. In the 1990's, pest management will combine scientific advances of biotechnology with older techniques of population control to perpetuate forests for "the greatest good, of the greatest number, in the long run." ■

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Forest entomologists and pathologists, Black Hills, South Dakota, July 1902. (left to right: J.L. Webb, Assistant Forest Expert; Dr. Herman VonSchrenk in charge of forest pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry; Burns, Assistant; Dr. A.D. Hopkins, in charge of Forest Investigations). The epidemic of the Black Hills beetle, from 1898 to 1907, was the first case of western bark beetle depredation to receive serious attention from foresters. It resulted in the heavy killing of ponderosa pine. The Black Hills outbreak so impressed Gifford Pinchot that he took aggressive action which finally resulted in the establishment of the Division of Forest Insect Investigations. Source: H.E. Burke, "My Recollections of the First Years in Forest Entomology," (PSW, Berkeley, CA, June 28, 1946).

An Early Forest Service Botanist

Greg D. Lind, Botanist
Idaho City Ranger District, Boise National Forest

I was a volunteer at the Pacific Northwest (PNW) Range and Wildlife Habitat Lab (LaGrande, Oregon) during the winter of 1988 to 1989, and discovered that the original Pacific Northwest Region herbarium was stored there. I was going to spend a few weeks trying to figure out the Carex genus and found that the herbarium contained many sheets from the early 1900's. Many of the collections were by early Forest Service employees who went on to become forest supervisors and beyond. The herbarium at LaGrande had about 8,000 to 10,000 sheets, more than half of which were by one collector, "D.C. Ingram." Some quick inquiries to retired Forest Service personnel in the area produced a reply that went like this: "D.C. Ingram was an early Forest Service range ecologist. His first name was Douglas and he was killed in the Okanogan Fires of 1929."

I became interested in finding out more about D.C. Ingram as I started to keep track of where he had collected plants. His collections started in 1912 on the Ochoco National Forest and ended in 1929 on the Fremont National Forest. During that period of 17 years, he apparently collected plants on almost every forest in the Pacific Northwest Region. The winter of 1988 to 1989 in LaGrande, Oregon was a long cold one, and I, being a botanist, thought that D.C. Ingram had about the best job a botanist could hope for. He seemed to travel from forest to forest doing intensive range analysis and plant collecting each season. I doubt that employees at the regional office could even hope for a job like that, today!

I decided to find out more about this early botanist (actually his title was Range Examiner) and how he ended up on a deadly wildfire on the Okanogan National Forest, in August of 1929.

Douglas C. Ingram (1882-1929)

Douglas Cameron Ingram was born in Scotland to an old and respected family. Scotland seemed to have a pipeline to America for botanists, David Douglas (e.g., Douglas Fir) was from Scotland and he botanized the Northwest in the 1830's. Douglas C. Ingram had one year of college in England before coming to America in 1901. He stayed with the Al Burgess family in Roseburg, Oregon for several years and in 1909 he took the University of Washington short course (5 months) in Forestry. Ingram started his Forest Service career in the summer of 1909 on the Ochoco Ranger Station, Ochoco National Forest (called the Deschutes National Forest in 1909). From 1909 to 1917, he worked on several districts as a forest guard, assistant forest ranger, forest ranger, and then was promoted to grazing assistant at the Ochoco supervisor's office. He worked under early forest supervisors like C.C. Hon, Homer Ross, A.S. Ireland, and V.V. Harpham. Ingram was promoted to the regional office in 1918 as a grazing examiner, working under Ed Kavanaugh, the head of grazing for the region. In 1921, Ingram was given charge of all grazing studies for the Pacific Northwest Region. Douglas C. Ingram's last appointment was as the assistant chief for range management PNW in January 1929.

The Ingram herbarium collections are dominated by the years he spent at the Ochoco National Forest. Those sheets provide an excellent record of the flora on that forest. Starting in 1920 with his move to the regional office, Ingram really started to have fun (my point of view) moving from forest to forest, eastside to westside, in Washington and Oregon for the next 9 years. Many of the herbarium labels carry notations of "Minam NF," "Santiam NF," "Cascade NF," and "Columbia NF." See if you know what we call those areas now!

One interesting thing about the collections stored at LaGrande is that all the label information was the same, with typed collection information and a rubber stamp for "D.C. Ingram." Many other early Forest Service collectors used their own handwriting to fill in the labels and sign their names. I can only guess that these collections were duplicates and finished by an unknown herbarium curator after Ingram's death.

Ingram did not seem to avoid any group or genus. He collected *Carex* and *Cryptantha* as well as *Calochortus* and *Pyrola*. I personally avoid *Cryptantha* and would rather do boring range analysis until I die, than do identifications of those prickly devils.

I found out that Ingram was also an accomplished photographer. His photographs of Pacific Northwest range and forest flora were considered to be extensive for that period. This photo collection appears to have been lost. One can imagine D.C. Ingram hiking and on horseback, lugging all his plant collecting materials and the cumbersome photography equipment of the time—he must have had a field vest with a hundred pockets!

Ingram started to publish articles around 1926 and wrote several "pretty flower" stories for publications like *Better Flowers* and the *Hood River Glacier*. He also wrote technical articles for Forest Service publications and the *Yearbook of Agriculture*. His articles for Forest Service readers were about grazing and the use of livestock for fire prevention and shrub control in replanted forest sites. His writing styles could be very stuffy and technical, or dryly humorous like this example from "The Work of Flowers," 1929:

> *"That there is no short cut to a knowledge of botanical science has repeatedly been asserted. It's a long laborious voyage. The many memory-elusive terms in plant physiology at the outset discourage beginners. By the time students "wallow" across the broad ocean of Systematic Botany and emerge on the apparently inhospitable yet opulent shore of Ecology, few are in the receptive frame of mind necessary to share Nature's secrets, much less practice science."*

Ingram collected on the Umpqua National Forest in 1924, and collected a species of Silene that he thought was undescribed. He submitted the specimen and in the August 17, 1929 edition of the *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, authors Ivar Tidestrom and W.A. Dayton named this close relative of Silene hookeri as Silene ingrami, sp nov. It is unfortunate that Douglas C. Ingram had died 4 days previously (Aug 13, 1929) at the Camas Creek Fire in eastern Washington.

Camas Creek Fire

The Camas Creek Fire started in August of 1929 on the Chelan, now the Okanogan National Forest, and spread to 23,000 acres. That year was described as a dry, bad year with lots of insect disease problems and dead lodgepole pine stands ready for conflagration fires. Forestry management does not seem to have changed much from 1929 to the 1990's.

Ingram was qualified in those days as a "fire camp organizer," probably like the fire boss of recent fire camp organization. On August 13, 1929, Ingram left fire camp with Ernanie St. Luise to take lunches and visit the fire crews on the lines. St. Luise was a summer employee from the University of Washington and described as a star athlete. Ingram found one crew and decided the fire conditions were getting dangerous, so he sent the crew to a safe area to eat the lunches. After lunch he sent the crew back to the fire camp and went with St. Luise to recon the fire situation. The previous day (August 12, 1929) he had led a crew to a safety zone during a blowup of the fire. The fire blew up again on August 13, and Ingram and St. Luise did not return to the fire camp. Searches started the next day. Their bodies were found on a ridge 11 days later, August 24, 1929, dead from smoke and superheated air.

That year was a bad fire year for the Forest Service. Many newspaper articles and internal Forest Service information releases mention the loss of life in many of the fires. The death of D.C. Ingram was written about in the "SixTwentySix," Oregon newspapers and in "Timberlines" (the Forest Service newsletter about retirees).

D.C. Ingram Monument

In 1930 a small stone monument with a brass plaque was erected on the ridge where Ingram and St. Luise died. The ridge was renamed Douglas Ingram Ridge and a stream close by was renamed St. Luise Creek. There seems to be confusion as to what happened to the monument, but the Forest Service staff on the Twisp Ranger District feel the monument stone was bulldozed during fireline construction for another wildfire (Mitchell Creek Fire) in 1970. Apparently the monument was never relocated and replaced.

Summary

I wrote this article because I was interested in the plant collections of this man. He was not famous like David Douglas or any of the other very early non-Forest Service botanists, but he appears to be one of the first Forest Service botanists to collect in the Northwest.

The botany program in region six (Pacific Northwest) has just renewed itself and hired many new Forest Service botanists in 1989 to 1990. I feel the new botanists should have some knowledge of the early plant press stuffers in the Forest Service.

Thanks for help in writing this article: Jerry Williams, Region 6, USFS, Historian, Regional Office; Terry L. West, USFS, Washington Office, Forest Service Historian; Irene E. Voit, USFS, Intermountain Publications Section, Odgen Ut; Mallory Lenz, Archeologist, Twisp RD, Okanogan NF; Staff at Interlibrary Loans, USDA, Forest Service, Moscow, ID. ■

Author's Note: I have a list of many other names that collected on various forests in the Pacific Northwest and can provide lists sorted by forest and date. Contact Greg D. Lind, Idaho City Rd, Boise NF (208) 364-4330 or DG G. Lind: R04F02D03A. A bibliography is also available upon request.

Youth Environmental Summit

Lynette Rivera
State and Private Forestry Natural Resource Conservation Education Program (NRCEP), Summer Intern, Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU)

"It is time." This was the most popular saying at the first "by kids" National Youth Environmental Summit that was held July 15-18, 1993, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Six hundred people attended this historic gathering. Robert Conrad of the Public Affairs Staff says the "Forest Service took the dream of a 13-year old girl and turned it into reality" for the youth that attended this precedent setting event. The phrase, "it is time," means that it is time for adults to consider that the earth is borrowed from future generations. It is time for youth to do their share in taking care of their inheritance. The summit was presented by kids for kids to motivate youth to participate now in activities to protect the environment.

"The mission is to bring together representatives of youth organizations who hold an interest in reforestation and related issues, creating an ongoing dialogue in establishing a recognized youth component to the environmental movement." The youth hosts ranged in age from 11 to 18 years.

General workshops were presented in personal and project management skills. The summit featured interesting workshops such as "Waste Watchers," "Lifestyles of the Rich and Animals," "Wet and Wild," "Once Upon a Rain Forest," "Forest Smarts," "City Trees and Country Bumpkins," and "Down and Dirty." In those workshops, teams were formed to work on proposed environmental problems. Step one was to learn about the case, next was to decide upon solutions, then complete a plan of action.

"Partners for the Planet," the network that sponsored exhibits or workshops at the summit include: the National Association of State Foresters, Minnesota Conservation Corps, Associated Oregon Forestry Club, Tree Musketeers, International Society of Arboriculture, The National Tree Trust, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Jim Space and Fred Deneke of State and Private Forestry represented the Forest Service at the gathering.

A summit goal was to launch "Trees Across America" as a national children's project in all 50 States. As part of the nationwide campaign, a tree was planted in a Cincinnati park on the 18th of July. Another goal was to decrease the number of youngsters who are inadvertently excluded from the environmental movement due to economic and physical ability barriers. The related Forest Service program represented at the summit was Commencement 2000, a long-term State-wide program initiated in 1989 by the Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, and Research Station, with the express purpose of actively encouraging historically underrepresented students to pursue higher education in natural resources and environmental fields of study. The guiding vision is to establish work-force diversity within institutions that manage natural resources and to broaden multi-cultural involvement in all aspects of environmental concerns to meet the challenge of the 21st century.

The best thing about the summit was that each youth delegate returned home ready to take action and launch projects to improve the environment in their area. As "partners for the planet," youth organizations contribute and promote new action plans to preserve and conserve our environment. Action plans discussed in the summit have been designed to increase the awareness of kids and many adults about natural resources, especially trees. Trees are important because they contribute toward more livable urban areas. It is clear that we need to plant more trees and take better care of the existing ones. After 4 exciting days of workshops and socializing, the "partners for the planet" at the

summit took home an important mission—to rescue and save the planet.

A full report will be issued by the steering committee "Summiteers" and sent to the White House and the United Nations.

According to Tara Church (of the Tree Musketeers), the next summit will be held in July 1995. Information on the event may be learned by contacting "Partners for the Planet" network at (800) 473-0263. ■

Photo: Robert Conrad, USDA Forest Service

Youth Environmental Summit panel including Forest Service representatives from State and Private Forestry.

Photo: Robert Conrad, USDA Forest Service

Two participants at the Youth Environmental Summit going over the schedule of events.

The Problem of History, A Review

Michael A. Pfeiffer
Ozark-St. Francis National Forest

I have been privileged to work as an historical archaeologist for the USDA Forest Service on five ranger districts and three supervisors' offices on six national Forests in four administrative regions of the United States over the last 16 years. Part of my job and avocation entails studying Forest Service history concerning lookouts, old ranger stations, Civilian Conservation Corps camps, and even historic recreation areas. I have interviewed retired employees who worked with the CCC'ers and ranger/forest supervisors who worked for the outfit in the days when much of the travel was on horseback, carrying pistols and rifles as the only law enforcement in the rugged back country. So I was pleased to receive a copy of William Robbins' article, "The United States Forest Service and the Problem of History," from a colleague. By the time I had finished the article I was sadly disappointed.

The "review essay" offers brief comments on eight cited publications featuring historical aspects of the USDA Forest Service. It is noteworthy that Robbins does not include such volumes in his review as *The Lands that Nobody Wanted* by Shands and Healey.

The "Problem of History" referred to in the title of the essay appears to be that Robbins considers his work *American Forestry: A History of National,State, and Private Cooperation* and Rowley's work *U.S. Forest Service Grazing and Rangelands: A History*, to be the only two "reasonably argued studies reviewed in this essay", since both authors share the conclusion that "since the inception of the cooperative program, most of the emerging policies have reflected the needs and aspirations of the forest products industry."

Robbins relates that the majority of written history about the Forest Service is from early commissioned historical reports from the agency itself. He writes:

> *Whether they were commissioned studies or independent scholarly enterprises, those early histories of the Government's forestry work applauded the custodians of Federal woodlands for their selfless service to the common good.*

The challenge to Robbins is that these "court" histories (including ones published more recently) tend to be largely uncritical, although he acknowledges they do offer insights into the Forest Service's sense of mission and morale. However, he regards some critical studies done independently of agency funding, are suspect as well since they can be "narrowly focused inquiries, shoe-horned to fit organizational theory." His footnote here cites the work of Ben Twight (*Organizational Values and Political Power: The Forest Service Versus the Olympic National Park*, 1983), and others, that gloss over ethnographic reality in favor of abstract theory. Robbins concludes that the more accurate picture of the Forest Service history is somewhere between the internal produced celebrative narrative and the outsider's academic investigation. Yet Robbins seems to consider that anyone with any ties to the agency whatsoever cannot be credited with objectivity. He describes Harold Steen's *The U.S. Forest Service: A History* as "...this effort is decidedly not one of Olympian detachment". He considers this due to "the helpful day-to-day contacts with the agency's history office, an indication that this effort involved perhaps a bit more than independent scholarly judgement."

Robbins' evaluation of William Bergoffen's *100 Years of Federal Forestry* is that, "Although the many black and white photographs in this collection are invaluable, the volume itself has no larger instructional purpose for public historians."

Robbins seems gleeful to note a section of Stephen Pyne's *Fire In America: A Cultural History of Wildland and Rural Fire* which he summarizes as:

> *Beginning with the Second World War and extending through the years of the Cold War, the Forest Service worked in liaison with the Defense Department to study the behavior of mass fire, an exercise that culminated in a series of mass fire experiments in Vietnam. The agency's subsequent report, "Forest Fires as a Military Weapon," suggested that Federal forestry had travelled a considerable distance from the conservation crusades of the early twentieth century.*

Robbins' assessment of David Clary's (former chief historian for the Forest Service), *Timber and the Forest Service*, is entirely good since it appears, at least reading this essay, that Clary had a low opinion of Forest Service timber policy. No mention is made in this essay of the amount of cooperation Clary may or may not have received during his research.

The next publication Robbins mentions is Harold Steen's *The Beginning of the National Forest System*. Since it was just a pamphlet length publication, only one mild harpoon was thrown at it "...the author grants too much forward vision to the conservation-oriented actors of the 1890's...".

Integral to Robbins' summation of the situation is "..if present and former Forest Service personnel continue to celebrate uncritically the accomplishments of Federal forestry, then it can be said that the agency is still served well by Gifford Pinchot's 1907 dictum: "Use the press first, last, and all the time."

One such tract that Robbins considers in this vein is V. Aleric Sample's *Land Stewardship in the Next Era of Conservation* (Pinchot Institute for Conservation), which states that sustainable practices are a central tenet in the management of nearly all forest lands in the United States. Robbins then relates, again with a stilted attempt at being ironic, that all this is while Federal forestry officials in the Pacific Northwest are coping with "what is widely acknowledged as a crisis in the mismanagement of ponderosa pine and the destruction of Salmon habitat."

While discussing his book, *American Forestry: A History of National, State, and Private Cooperation*, Robbins does not acknowledge any "helpful day-to-day contacts" with the Forest Service. Did he not bother to ask for assistance in order to remain untainted or was he wary of the chance of finding material in the Forest Service history collection that might not fit his views?

If Robbins is looking for perfection, he should not waste his time studying human beings and especially not governments run by human beings. Robbins' "review essay" itself is anything but a study of "Olympian detachment." Of course, I am employed by the Forest Service and therefore my integrity and honor is suspect by those of Robbins' ilk. ■

Robbins, William G., "The United States Forest Service and the Problem of History," (*The Public Historian*), 15(3). The Regents of the University of California and the National Council on Public History, 1993. pp. 41-48.

Shands and Healy, *The Lands That Nobody Wanted*, The Conservation Foundation, 1977.

Publications and Papers

■ Intermountain Research Station

"Mann Gulch Fire: A Race That Couldn't be Won," is the title of a report by Richard C. Rothermel published in May 1993 by the USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station, General Technical Report INT-299. Copies may be obtained by contacting Louise Kingsbury, history coordinator, Intermountain Forest and Research Experiment Station, 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah 84401.

■ Rocky Mountain Station

Mitchell, John E. and Duane R. Freeman, "Wildlife-livestock-fire interactions on the North Kaibab: a historical review," Abstract: *Gen. Tech. Rep. RM-222.* Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, 1993. p. 12.

The population irruption and decline of the northern Kaibab deer herd has served as a classic model in wildlife management. The traditional explanation lists the causal factors for deer increase as predator control and protection of does, while the decrease resulted from loss of food supply and habitat caused by overpopulation. A review of the other information demonstrates that prior grazing by domestic livestock, fire control, and drought also affected the deer population.

Direct requests for copies to: USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Publications Distribution, 3825 E. Mulberry, Fort Collins, CO 80524-8597.

■ Pacific Southwestern Region

Klamath History

Two veterans (total of 45 years) of the Klamath National Forest have prepared a book of anecdotes and adventures of people who worked on the forest that is now available. *Stories of the Klamath National Forest, The First 50 Years: 1905–55*, edited by Gilbert W. Davies and Florice M. Frank, is a 400-page paperback with 200 stories (compiled from oral interviews, diaries, and recorded history), 125 black and white photographs, and index of names, events, etc. The cost is $16.95 plus $1.82 for packaging and shipping. Send payment to HiStory ink Books, P.O. Box 52, Hat Creek, CA 96040.

■ Intermountain Region

Snapshot in Time

Two truisms are illustrated in a recent publication: the worth of photographs in telling a story, and the value of historical perspective in land management. In the forward to *Snapshot in Time: Repeat Photography on the Bosie National Forest, 1870–1992*, Truman Puchbauer (Timber Staff Officer) and Franklin O. Carroll (Public Affairs Officer) state, "The impetus for such a book is to be able to view the present in terms of the past and to think about what the vision might presage about future management strategies." In this case, the authors make a claim for restoring forest health following drought conditions through use of salvage, thinning, prescribed fire, and information sharing. The goal is to restore the ecosystem of the area after the fires, drought, and pestilence endured from 1986 to the early 1990's in central Idaho. The 239-page book has many black and white photographs. Copies are free to readers. Contact: Nadra Kellogg, Boise National Forest, 1750 Front Street, Bosie, ID 83702. Although plans call for a reprinting through a local interpretive association, supplies are currently limited. Order your copy of this soon-to-be-a-classic of Forest Service field publications quickly.

Accounts of Forest Service work days are flourishing now, with many former employees reaching the age of nostalgia, and having the spare time to finally write up the adventures of their youth. The latest one to cross my desk is *Toiyabe Patrol: Five U.S. Forest Service Summers*, a memoir by Les Joslin of his fire prevention guard work on the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada. It is an 87-page paperback published in 1993 by Maverick Publications, Inc., for Wilderness Associates, P.O. Box 5007, Bend, Oregon 97708.

■ Alaska Region

Dr. Henry Dethloff, president of Intaglio, Inc., is now working on a supplement to Larry Rakestraw's *A History of the U.S. Forest Service in Alaska*. The addition will cover the years 1975 to 1994. It is expected to be completed by October 1, 1995. Intaglio, Inc. which specializes in research and writing of administrative history, completed the regional histories of the Southwestern Region (1988) and the Northern Region (1993) under contract to the WO History Unit.

■ Southern Region

Cynthia L. Cerrato, Co-op Archeologist, Seminole Ranger District, Ocala National Forest, presented a paper, "Davenport: A Prehistoric Riverine Site in the Ocala National Forest," at the 45th Annual Florida Anthropological Society on May 8, 1993, at Clearwater Beach, Florida. Davenport, located on a bluff on the south bank of the Ocklawaha River in the Lake George Ranger District, is one of several current visitor tour areas. The information collected from this research project will be used to create interpretive displays on the bluff.

The *Journal of Forest & Conservation History* (October 1993, Volume 37, Number 4, pages 169-178) is the source of an article, "An Appalachian Forest: Creation of the Jefferson National Forest and its Effects on the Local Community" by Will Sarvis. Sarvis was the historian for the Jefferson National Forest from 1991 to March 1993.

Tuskegee University

Share the Vision: The History of the Tuskegee University Forest Resources Program, 1968–1992, by B.D. Mayberry is now in print. The 1993 publication (242 pages) was published by Tuskegee University, Department of Agriculture and Home Economics, in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service, Southern Region. The purpose of the book is to educate interested publics about the evolution of the Tuskegee University Forest Resources Program. (Contact Public Affairs, Publications, Diane Littlejohn, Forest Service, 1720 Peachtree Road, N.W., Atlanta, GA 30367. Telephone: 404/347-2384). The forward, by Tuskegee University President Benjamin F. Payton, notes that in 1968 Dr. Denny D. Mayberry established partnerships with the Forest Service, private forest industry, and several universities to start a forest resources program at Tuskegee University. A section is devoted to Brian R. Payne, the first liaison officer, who faced the challenge "of setting the groundwork upon which his successors would build." Dr. Payne is now a staff assistant in International Forestry with the Forest Service in Washington, DC.

■ Northern Region

Photographer K.D. Swan

Kenneth Dupee Swan, "K.D." to his friends, completed his master's degree in forestry at Harvard in the spring of 1911 and came to Missoula, Montana that summer to work for the Forest Service. He retired thirty-six years later.

During those years, K.D. took thousands of photographs in remote places of the Northern Region's national forests, and entertained and educated thousands of people about the beauties of these public lands. He enjoyed an international reputation as an outstanding outdoor photographer.

His illustrated story, *Splendid Was The Trail*, originally published by Mountain Press, Missoula, MT., in 1968, has this year been reprinted by MONTANA Magazine/American & World Geographic, (P.O. Box 5630, Helena, Montana 59604. Telephone 406/443-2842, out-of-state calls 1-800-654-1105).

The 126-page, paperback book ($11.95) contains 26 of Swan's outstanding black and white photographs. Chapter title page vignettes were drawn by Joseph S. Swan, K.D.'s son. He is also a Forest Service retiree, now living in Bigfork, Montana. K.D.'s daughter, Mrs. Helena (Arnold) Swan Bolle, lives in Missoula. The introduction is by Dr. Arnold W. Bolle, dean emeritus of the University of Montana School of Forestry.

Fires on the Custer, 1953 to 1992

Dr. Wilson F. Clark worked on the Custer National Forest from 1981 until 1992, after a career teaching college. His duties on the Custer NF were writer/editor/librarian/historian/environmental education specialist. A part of his work was to prepare the annually updated "10-year Fire Reports." The source for fire records turned out to be a not untypical for the Forest Service—large ledger-type book in "pen, pencil, and coffee stains." Concerned that the ledger would be discarded someday, Clark volunteered to record its contents on computer (the program that later was destroyed for lack of space) and printed format. Twenty copies of the study were printed and distributed to the Districts and other offices on the forest. The author has a copy and one was donated by him to the WO History Collection. Without the dedication of Dr. Clark, this data would remain largely unaccessible, if not completely lost. The future must judge if this fire history is of use enough to compensate for his labors. The full citation of the 96-page printout format book is *40 Years of Fires on the Custer National Forest: 1953 through 1992, A Complete Log of All of the Recorded Fires and Summaries and Analyses of Those Fires* by Dr. Wilson F. Clark, May 1993, Custer National Forest, Billings, MT.

■ Washington Office

Jeff Sirmon Oral History

As part of a project to document changes in the USDA Forest Service International Forestry program since its separation from Research and elevation to a Deputy Area in 1990, the WO historian conducted a two-part oral history interview with IF Deputy Chief Jeff M. Sirmon in June 1993. The 76 pages of transcript of the interviews is being edited. When it becomes available for distribution, an address where copies may be obtained will be advertised for those interested in the career and vision of Jeff Sirmon.

McGee and the Conservation Cause

In a continued effort to publicize the existence of the USDA Forest Service history program, WO historian Terry West participated in the 15th Annual Conference of the National Council on Public History, April 29 to May 2, 1993, at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. In the session, "Agencies and Public Policy" chaired by Brit Allan Storey, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, CO, Dr. West presented a paper, "W.J. McGee and the Conservation Cause in the Federal Government."

The National Forests of the Northern Region

In 1987, the USDA Forest Service History Unit contracted with Intaglio, Inc., for an administrative history of the Northern Region of the National Forest System. The study was finally published in November by the Government Printing Office as FS-500 *The National Forests of the Northern Region—Living Legacy.* The 348-page report was formatted by WO-PAO graphics designer helene Koenitzer. The larger typeface should make it easier to read. Contact the Office of the Historian for a copy:

Terry West, History Unit PAO-2C, USDA Forest Service, P.O. Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090-6090. The reduction in funding and staff at the History Unit from 1989 onward makes this book the final report in a series of contract histories that began over a decade ago.

America's Forests

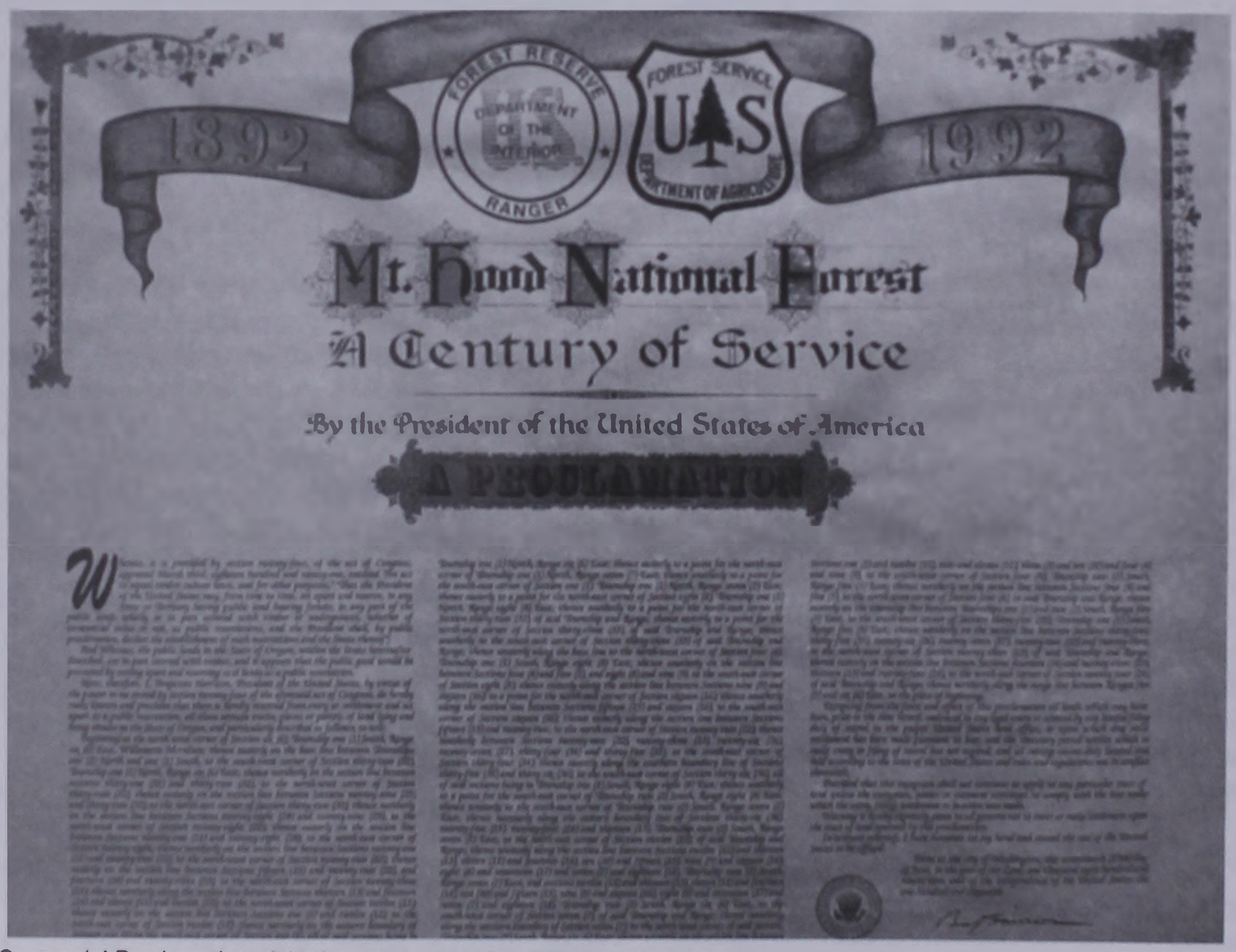
Douglas MacCleery, National Forest System Assistant Director for Forest Inventory and Planning, Timber Management Division, is the author of *America's Forests: A History of Resiliency and Recovery* (USDA Forest Service, FS-540), a 58-page monograph published originally in 1992, with a revised (third) edition released May 1993. It is available from the Forest History Society (701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701), which printed its version in 1993 as part of its *Forest History Society Issue Series.* The cost is $6.95 per copy for orders of 10 or less, and $4.00 per copy for larger orders; add $2 per copy for shipping and handling. Library reference is ISBN 0-89030-048-8.

The booklet documents the resilience of North American forests as they responded to 20th century conservation policies and practices. It is the result of several years of study by MacCleery of how American forests have changed from colonial times to the present.

Because much of the current debate over forest management centers around the two key questions of how much there is and how much there was, *America's Forests* gives us a data base starting in 1600 and extending to the 1980's. Because of the importance of this topic in the public arena today, a 23-minute video was produced by the USDA Office of Public Affairs in conjunction with the Forest History Society (1993), and distributed by the Temperate Forest Foundation. The documentary is based on the book of the same title by Douglas W. MacCleery. If you desire a copy of the video, please contact the Temperate Forest Foundation, 14780 S.W. Osprey Drive, Suite 240, Beaverton, OR 97007. Fax: 503-579-0909. Phone: 503-579-6762. Copies of the video are $10 each including shipping.

Special Forest Products

Compared to people residing in developing nations, especially in the tropical forests of the world, few North Americans are dependent on direct extraction of forest products for survival. Forest dwellers in the Amazon region of South America, for example, often rely on natural resources of the jungle for domestic use as well as commodity exchange. Now, in our postmodernist world, residents of timber-dependent communities of the United States are being given the opportunity to engage in petty commodity production and exchange as suggested in the USDA Forest Service text "Income Opportunities in Special Forest Products: Self-Help Suggestions for Rural Entrepreneurs", (*Agricultural Information Bulletin* 666, May 1993) by Margaret Thomas of the Midwest Research Institute and David R. Schumann, retired, Forest Products Laboratory.



Centennial Proclamation of the Mount Hood National Forest, 1892–1992.

Centennial Remembrance

A final record of the Centennial of the 1891 Act is out in the form of a "scrapbook" entitled *Remembering the Centennial.* Published by the Government Printing Office in August 1993, FS-535 is a USDA Forest Service Washington Office production of Robert Hendricks, Centennial Coordinator; Pam Finney, Yearbook Coordinator; Yuen-Gi Yee, Photography Coordinator; Rebecca Nisley, Managing Editor; and Norene Blair, Writer/Editor. The 122-page coverage of Centennial activities in the Forest Service is illustrated with black and white photographs. It will be a welcome reminder of the effort and reward of hosting centennial events to many of the unit coordinators. For those looking ahead to the Centennial of the creation of the Forest Service in the year 2005, it will be a guide for action. Copies were distributed to ranger districts, national forests, and research stations, with additional ones going to national partners and contributors. A limited number of extra copies may be obtained by contacting WO distribution at (202) 205-0957.

"Only You"

Smokey" buffs will enjoy the special issue of *Fire Management Notes* (Vols. 53-54, 1992-1993) devoted to the 50th anniversary of Smokey Bear. It has a series of short articles on the transformation of a wartime advertising effort into a national—even international—symbol of wildfire prevention. Copies will be grabbed up by collectors, so contact right away Fire and Aviation Management, USDA Forest Service, P.O. Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090-6090 as soon as possible to inquire about a copy. Lynn Pisano is the National Director, Smokey Bear Anniversary, and can be reached at (202) 205-1499.

A visit to the Smokey Bear mail room one day in November 1953, Smokey, Chief Richard McArdle, Assistant Chief Edward Crafts, Leonard Barrett, Assistant Chief E.W. Loveridge, Assistant Chief Edward Cliff.

■ Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry

Grey Towers Press

The Pinchot Institute for Conservation is a non-profit organization dedicated to bringing people of diverse backgrounds and philosophies together to explore difficult questions concerning the vital relationships between human beings and nature. Grey Towers Press is an activity of the Pinchot Institute, established to publish materials for the conservation community generated by Institute sponsored research, conferences, and programs. Publications available are:

Adventure in Reform; Gifford Pinchot, Amos Pinchot, Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Party, by John A. Gable ($4.95).

Population Change, Natural Resources and Regionalism, edited by Ann C. Reid ($4.95).

Federal Income Tax Change and the Private Forest Sector, edited by Dr. Hugh O. Canham and Dr. John Gray ($4.95).

Land Stewardship in the Next Era of Conservation, by V. Alaric Sample ($8.95).

The Lands Nobody Wanted: The Legacy of the Eastern National Forests, by William E. Shands ($5.95).

Gifford Pinchot, The Evolution of an American Conservationist; Two Essays, by Char Miller ($8.95).

(There are discounts for orders of 10 or more, plus shipping). Requests for purchases, with payment, should be sent to the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, P.O. Box 188, Milford, PA, ATTN: Grey Towers Press.

■ Pacific Northwest Station

Patterns of Insect Outbreaks

Boyd E. Wickman and Richard R. Mason, research entomologists at the La Grande, OR, Forestry and Range Sciences Laboratory, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, are co-authors with Tom W. Swetnam, University of Arizona, of a paper "Searching for Long-Term Patterns of Forest Insect Outbreaks," that makes good use of historical documents in ecosystem management strategies. The case study concerns the Blue Mountains of Oregon covering the period 1830 to 1940. The paper is in press.

■ North Central Station

Abstract

"USDA Forest Service Research and Scientific Publishing: Its Impact on Forestry Research and Forest Management" by John S. Spencer, Jr., appears in *Literature of Forestry and Agroforestry* (Peter McDonald and James Lassoie, ed.; Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1994).

The chapter by John Spencer highlights USDA Forest Service research from the time of Dr. Franklin B. Hough in 1876 to the present. It discusses the implementation of research, including location of facilities, the broad research areas, appropriations, and methods of dissemination of research results. Emphasis of early research is contrasted with the six priority national research programs identified for emphasis in 1991. Types of early research papers are discussed, with examples of specific publications. The present numbered series of publications used by experiment stations since 1963 is also discussed. Of the total of 2,215 research publications produced by Forest Service scientists during fiscal year 1991, 24 percent were published by the Forest Service, followed by conference proceedings (25 percent), scientific journals (24 percent), and books, trade journals, university staff papers, etc. (27 percent). Of the 1,091 Forest Service published papers (excluding the Forest Products Laboratory) in fiscal year 1991, 25 percent were research papers. Forty-eight percent of the papers published by Forest Products Laboratory scientists in calendar year 1992 appeared in scientific journals. A citation analysis conducted by Cornell University's Albert R. Mann Library and a 1981 Forest Service study were the basis for a discussion of the influence of Forest Service research. Examples are given of the current widely accepted and used research from each of the 8 forest experiment stations and the Forest Products Laboratory.

Display Award

The 1993 John Wesley Powell Award for historic display was presented to Thomas J. Iraci, Paul Keller, and Gerald ("Jerry") W. Williams of the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service for "A Letter Home," a documentary videotape in the exhibit "Windows in the Past." The judging panel noted that the videotape "surveys the life of an enrollee in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the Umpqua National Forest during the years 1933-34." Jerry Williams, regional historian, collected the source letters from Norman Meyers, who had written his family weekly during his CCC days, and collaborated with writer Paul Keller and video information specialist, Thomas J. Iraci, on the production of the video. The Society for History in the Federal Government announced the award at their annual meeting in Washington, DC in April 1993.

■ Other Publications

Frontier Lumberman

Thomas R. Cox, writing in the *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* (Vol. 84. No. 1., January 1993: pp. 19-29), tells the saga of "Frontier Enterprise Versus the Modern Age: Fred Herrick and the Closing of the Lumberman's Frontier." He describes the steady shift westward of the lumber industry and the slow movement into the pine forests of central and eastern Oregon. Of special interest is the change in Forest Service attitude toward development and large timber sales. Not until Chief Greeley's time in 1922 did the agency open the Malheur National Forest to major sales. James V. Girard, "the dean of all logging engineers in the Forest Service," was dispatched from Montana to assist with the cruise. There proved to be a glut of timber on the market and Herrick went bankrupt, but later companies would build on his experience.

Tropical Forester

An oral history interview of Frank H. Wadsworth, an employee since 1942 of the USDA Forest Service research facility in San Juan, Puerto Rico, by Dr. Harold K. Steen of the Forest History Society is now available. Created in 1939, the Tropical Research Institute has since been renamed the International Institute of Tropical Forestry, under the ageis of International Forestry. Titled "The Evolution of Tropical Forestry: An Interview with Frank H. Wadsworth," this 119-page candid interview can be ordered from the Forest History Society, 701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701.

Photo: USDA Forest Service

Dr. Frank Wadsworth and F.H. "Spike" Armstrong (USAID Forestry Advisor) at the Jarabocoa District forestry school, Dominican Republic. October 23, 1966.

Donation to History Collection

It often seems to me that many an "old-timer" is planning to write an autobiography or history of their career with the Forest Service. Snippets of retirees' recollections appear in the various regional retiree association newsletters, mostly in the forms of anecdotes. There are a few longer efforts that are mainly labors of love done with only family assistance, and left unpublished. At best, they circulate in photocopy format and are sent to the district, forest, and experiment station, where the former employee was based. Some are sent to former colleagues.

The WO History Unit received a donation of one such work by John King, now with Berea College, Berea, Kentucky. Titled "A Year with Don Guadineer," it is a 25 page, illustrated narrative "depicting experience on a typical Ranger District, U.S. Forest Service in the 1930's."

Don Guadineer graduated from the New York State Ranger College in 1922 and went to work for the State of Maine as a deputy forest fire warden. In 1924, he joined the Forest Service on the White Mountain National Forest; two years later he was on a district on the Mongahela. It was there that John King met Gaudineer in 1931. King's work with Gaudineer left him with a lasting memory of the "ranger's ranger." In 1936, Gaudineer died of suffocation while trying in vain to save his children when his cabin caught fire. In recognition of his dedication to the agency, a lookout tower was named after him, as were Guadineer Knob and the Guadineer Scenic Area, a 140 acre site of red spruce.

Aside from telling what a ranger's life was like in that part of the nation during the Depression, the history contains food for thought. For example, on page 7 the author notes that Guadineer was convinced that red pine was introduced into West Virginia by seeds carried by the Union Soldiers from Michigan or Wisconsin in the 1860's. Increment boring of Red Pine (Pinus resinosa) on North Fork Mountain confirmed the date. Seeds from these mature pines were taken to Parson Tree Nursery, and red pine stands proliferated in the Mountain State.

Pinchot and Blister Rust

Kate Kendall, an ecologist at Glacier National Park in Montana, is quoted in *American Horticulturalist* (Volume 72, Number 5, May 1993, p. 20) in an article "A Northwest Tree in Trouble," blaming the reduced populations of white bark pine (Pinus albicaulis) on Gifford Pinchot.

A native pine which grows in the mountains of the Pacific Northwest, it was a dominant species on dry, rocky sites at high elevations. Its numbers have declined in the last decades, with mature stands having a mortality rate of up to 90 percent. The cause is attributed to wildfire suppression that allows lodgepole pine invasion. Another factor may be the pine beetle, which thrives in mature lodgepole stands. But Kendall, who has studied the white bark pine since 1977, thinks the beetle is just the final blow. "Blister rust is the real baddy," she says.

This European import is blamed on Forest Service Chief Pinchot, who lacking confidence in U.S. nurseries, sent white pine seeds to be raised in Germany. The stock returned infected in 1910. The rust is not serious to eastern white pine but damages the western five-needle species. The white bark pine may be important to the mountain ecology, especially as a food source for grizzly bears.

Administrative History—A Management Tool

Administrative history is how an agency refers to its own history, programs, and activities. Its primary readers are the managers and staff of the agency because it is they "who can understand their areas and programs fully only by knowing how and why things got to be the way they are." These are the words of Barry Mackintosh, National Park Service bureau historian, writing in an issue of CRM (Volume 16. No 1. 1993) dedicated to administrative history. Dr. Hal Rothman, history professor at the University of Nevada (Las Vegas), in his article "Doing Administrative Histories" in the same issue writes: "In an agency where frequent personnel turnover is a fact of life, such a document is often the best link between past and present that a new superintendent, administrator, or ranger can find." Given the limited time managers have to read an effective administrative history, Dr. Rothman's advice to authors of such histories is, ". . .brevity, clear writing, and concise analysis illustrated with pertinent examples." The latter point drives home the value of history to managers: it is not an abstract, theoretical model of management, instead its lessons learned are based on case examples, grounded in reality.

CRM is published by U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, P.O. Box 37127, (202) 343-3395.

Gifford Pinchot Turns Green

Dr. "Char" Miller traces the evolution of early Forest Service Chief Gifford Pinchot's views on the environment over his lifetime, in the article, "The Greening of Gifford Pinchot," published in *Environmental History Review*, (Fall 1992). Copies of the journal are available for $6.00 from: Arlene J. McKenna, Environmental History Review, Center for Technology Studies, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, NJ 07102.

Champion for Wildlands

Wyoming Wildlife (Vol. LVII, No. 3, Wyoming Game and Fish Department, March 1993, pps. 4-9) dedicated space to an article on "Arthur Carhart: A Champion for our Wild Lands," by Glenn Titus. He pays homage to the work of the first Forest Service landscape architect, Arthur Carhart, by crediting him with the creation of wilderness recreation areas such as Trappers Lake, White River National Forest, Colorado, in 1919, and the Superior National Forest's Boundary Waters Canoe Area in 1921. His career with the Forest Service ended that same year, due to a speech he gave at a national parks conference attended by Chief of the Park Service Stephen T. Mather. Chief Mather disagreed with Carhart's perspective that parks and forests complemented, rather than competed with, each other. Mather saw the efforts to create wilderness areas in national forests as a duplication of Park Service endeavors, and got Congress to slash Carhart's proposed budget for recreation from $45,000 to $900. Carhart resigned to go into private practice.

The record of Carhart's contribution to wilderness recreation is found in his papers, which are located at the Denver Public Library. Often overshadowed by Aldo Leopold and Bob Marshall, Carhart's work is now gaining recognition. For example, the Forest Service recently announced the opening of the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center at the historic Nine Mile Remount Depot on the Nine Mile Ranger District, Montana. In 1994, the library will open the Conservation Library Center. For information on its holdings contact: Barbara Walton, Collection Specialist, 1357 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203-2165, Telephone 303/640-8886.

In the same issue of *Wyoming Wildlife* is a short article by Chris Madson, "Getting the Politics Out" (pps. 38-41), that deals with efforts to reduce "politics" in various State Fish and Game departments in the 1930's.

American Forests

For those who are not subscribers to *American Forests* magazine, you may want to check out the May/June 1993 issue (volume 99, Numbers 5 and 6). There are two great articles by Brian Boyle and John Beuter on "The Future of Forestry: Two Views From the Top." Other items of interest include: "The Year They Firebombed the West," an account of 1944 Japanese fire balloons; "Smokey's Revenge," about the anti-fire campaign and the shift to new paradigm of good fires, "Jumping Smokies" on smoke-jumping, and "The Great Anti-Fire Campaign," about dealing with local people from the 1930's to the 1960's on the Jefferson National Forest.

■ Conferences and Workshops

The annual meeting of the National Council on Public History will be held March 17-20, 1994 in Sacramento, CA. The theme of the conference is "Public History and the Environment." Alan S. Newell, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086, is the program organizer to contact for further information.

Travelling Smokey Exhibit

On February 4, 1994, the new Fernbank Museum of Natural History in Atlanta, GA, will premiere a travelling exhibition on the history and future of Smokey Bear, the success of the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Program, the ecological role of forests, and the science of fire. The impetus for the exhibit is the 50th anniversary of Smokey Bear. The exhibit is being developed by the Fernbank Museum in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service, the National Agricultural Library, Lee Kimche & Associates, an international cultural communications firm, and Dr. Jean Pablo, Historic Preservation Associates. Following its month-long stay at Fernbank, the exhibition will travel to five additional museums throughout the United States. It will be in Washington, DC during

August 1994 as one of the highlights of Smokey's 50th anniversary celebration. The highlight of the DC stop will be a gala on the Mall on August 9, 1994. For further information, call Pat Phibbs at (202) 362-3199.

Lookout Association

The second Western Forest Fire Lookout Association Conference will take place June 10-12, 1994 at the Rigdon Ranger Station, Willamette National Forest (49098 Salmon Creek Road, Oakridge, OR). Anyone who desires to contribute information, ideas, or workshop topics for this meeting, please contact: Ron Johnson, P.O. Box 803, Oakridge, OR 97463. (Telephone 503/782-2311). It is co-sponsored by the Oregon Chapter of the Forest Fire Lookout Association and the Willamette National Forest. ■

Heritage Resources: Tools for Ecosystems Management

Sandra J. Forney
U.S. Forest Service, Eastern Region (*)

In response to public demand for sustainable forest management, the U.S. Forest Service has developed an ecologically-based, integrated resource approach to the management of National Forest System lands. Ecosystems management means taking a larger, more holistic view of forest and resource management by recognizing the complexity and interconnections of individual resources within the dynamic and finite capacities of ecosystems. This management approach encourages collaboration among all those whose activities affect ecosystems, by adopting new ways to manage national forests that will produce desired resource values, uses, products, or services in a manner that also supports the diversity, productivity, and resiliency of ecosystems.

The purpose of this paper is to present the heritage resource initiative in implementing ecosystems management on eastern national forests. This initiative of applied archeology lies not solely in reconstructing or interpreting the human past, but in looking for practical ways in which the remains of the human past will assist in solving contemporary natural resource issues currently facing national forests. What we are specifically concerned with are archeological and historical resources and how they are pertinent in responding to the production, restoration and sustainability of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

This applied approach is not new to the discipline; however, it is quite innovative in Forest Service heritage resource program management. Within the agency, heritage resource programs have been traditionally viewed as a compliance-based operation in support of land disturbing activities. Ecosystems management provides an opportunity for these programs to become an integral and useful component in land and resource management, not just one that is inherently present within the agency for the sake of adhering to a myriad of Federal laws and regulations, and that has been traditionally perceived as an obstacle or encumbrance to forest projects and activities. This initiative provides an opportunity to search out the non-anthropological uses of archeological and historical data, and to apply the principles of the discipline to practical purposes that are not in themselves purely archeological research or compliance oriented.

The basic underlying premise of the heritage resource initiative in ecosystems management is that past human activity preserves data for the study of basic processes in other fields of science, and that the resulting knowledge can have direct application to practical contemporary issues of land and resource planning and project implementation. By their strategic locations and the evidence of past environmental characteristics preserved in them, the archeological and historical record provides baseline data that is often lacking for natural systems altered by previous human impacts. In many cases, heritage resources are the only sources of data available to resolve natural resource issues.

A major objective in this initiative is to promote a closer working relationship between the natural resource and heritage resource professions by recognizing the value that physical archeological evidence, and historical and ethnohistorical sources contain as a means of producing, restoring, and sustaining ecological conditions.

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* Edited version of a paper presented at the 26th annual conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology conference, January 9, 1993.

Natural resource specialists are not accustomed to working with the cultural/historical perspective that archeological and historic context can bring to the understanding of ecological conditions and processes.

Ecosystems are a spatial manifestation of the dynamic relationship between humans and their environment. Many natural resource managers and biological scientists have often discounted the role of humans as integral parts of forest ecosystems, tending to work within the context of pristine natural ecosystems devoid of human influence and interaction. This, despite the long history of land use activities that have substantially influenced the structure of the Eastern Region's forest ecosystems.

In the management of eastern national forest ecosystems, there is a need to understand both natural events and changes in forest composition that have resulted from anthropogenic factors. The skills of the heritage resource specialist are needed not only to date the deposits containing cultural and natural information and to interpret the natural circumstances that gave rise to the inclusion of data in human context, but to continuously instill the human element into ecosystems and to impart the basic concept that forest ecosystems are both artifact and habitat.

With assistance from heritage resource specialists, natural resource specialists are beginning to use historical and archeological data to help solve Eastern Region national forest land and resource management issues, particularly in the restoration of historic ecosystems and landscapes. I'd like to discuss the successful application and implementation of this integrated approach by presenting a few examples from Eastern Region national forests, where archeological and historical data are being used for purposes other than traditional research problems involving archeological, general anthropological, historical, or humanistic values. Although the initiative is only in its infancy stages and most of these examples are currently underway with little finalized results, these integrated studies should prove to be rather instructive for future ecosystems management practices.

Historical studies of the early logging industry, its methods and techniques, and associated archeological features have been useful in determining the changes in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems through time. One example of such a study is the investigation of the influence of late 19th to early 20th century logging on fluvial geomorphology and fisheries habitat, that is currently being conducted on the Hiawatha National Forest in conjunction with the preparation of a comprehensive Wild and Scenic River Management Plan. This is an effort to develop detailed, reach-specific recommendations for appropriate stream channel improvement, stabilization work, structural installations, and identification of significant sources of sedimentation. The overall study includes an analysis of historic logging and land use, and analyses of soils and hydrological data. Results of this integrated resource investigation will be useful in the interpretation and estimation of pre-logging river conditions, an interpretation of present river dynamics, and the development of a prescription for management which will work in harmony with, and complementary to, the restoration of a naturally dynamic river system.

The examination of historical factors that have created and may continue to influence ecosystem conditions can be very useful in guiding national forest management. Biologists, silviculturalists, foresters, and botanists have begun to look to heritage resource managers to provide historical data interpretation on the distribution and causes of vegetational change through time. A current example is a study of the effects of the late 19th-early 20th century railroad era on forest cover and patterns of forest growth on the Allegheny National Forest in northwestern Pennsylvania. Analysis of historical and silvicultural data suggest a strong correlation between historical timber harvesting practices, modern forest cover and the proximity of old railroad logging lines and wood chemical factories. By comparing historical records and contemporary forest conditions, heritage resource specialists can provide information on plant succession and ecosystem response to impacts over a 100-year period.

Heritage resources often contain abundant data to provide opportunities for biological studies, many of which have important applications to threatened, endangered, and sensitive species recovery and maintenance.

Some information that can be derived from chronologically-controlled zooarcheological analysis include relative abundance of species; reproductive information; age structure; interrelationships between species and food sources; and processes of species succession and competition, including possible correlations with climate or water temperature changes. Archeological faunal remains can also be significant in taxonomic analyses conducted in the determination of separate subspecies. Studies of this "eco-archeological" data can be useful to wildlife biologists in documenting changes or trends in species diversity and habitat conditions through time.

Hydrologists and fisheries biologists can effectively use data on historical stream uses and conditions to develop riparian restoration and rehabilitation programs, reintroduction of extrapated fish species, and better standards for stream management. The recovery of fish remains from archeological contexts can provide invaluable information on paleotemperatures, fish distributions, life history predation, species displacement, catastrophic events, and, used in conjunction with knowledge of current natural events, can help explain long- and short-term trends.

During the development of the Sturgeon River Fisheries Plan on the Hiawatha National Forest, there was no definitive proof that the river had once been an important habitat of the lake sturgeon, as its name implies. The proposed management goal of restoring the threatened lake sturgeon in this river was prescribed by the findings of archeological work conducted at a chronologically known prehistoric/historic Native American site adjacent to the river. As a result of excavation and analysis, relatively abundant lake sturgeon remains were recovered from the site, confirming the significance of the stream for this threatened species.

Ecosystems management is a practice that facilitates interdisciplinary approaches, leading to a broader and more useful understanding of past terrestrial and aquatic habitats, in an ultimate effort to produce, restore, and sustain them. Understanding heritage resources is an integral component in that process. Heritage resources are not just the artifacts of contemporary and past cultures. They are the expressions of human interactions with, and influence upon, the landscape—an historical record, if you will, of the dynamic and complex nature of ecosystems.

In this ecologically-based, integrated resource approach to national forest land and resource management, heritage resource specialists have the skills and knowledge of techniques of archeological and historical analysis to assist natural resource specialists by studying the influence of human activities on ecosystems; by studying natural environmental issues within their historical, social, and cultural contexts; and by applying the results of these studies to the production, restoration, and management of ecosystems. Together a team of natural and heritage resource specialists can become a source of leadership in resolving contemporary natural resource issues facing eastern national forests. ■

In Memoriam

Leland J. Prater died April 1, 1993, a passing of special interest to the USDA Forest Service history program, since he labored for years as a Forest Service photographer. Upon retirement, Mr. Prater worked 20 years as a volunteer to index a half-million agency photographs. The bulk of these photographs had been stored for years in the attic of the South Building of the Department of Agriculture, Washington headquarters of the Forest Service. The paucity of identification guides made it necessary for Prater to personally review and supply details on the contents of each photograph, a tedious chore than only his dedication and skill made possible. In recognition of his contribution to American forest history, Prater was elected Fellow of the Forest History Society. A catalog of the photographs can be had by contacting Al Beaty, Forest Service, Washington, DC, (202) 205-1103. ■

Saga of a Forest Ranger

Terry West
Washington Office History Unit

This article on Bill Kreutzer, "first United States Forest Ranger ever appointed" (August 8, 1898), is the result of an accident and an employee's request for information. The accident stems from a past request for a photograph of an early Forest Service uniform. During a review of the oral histories housed in the WO history collection, I noted the photograph of Ranger Kreutzer wearing what was captioned "the first uniform of the old Forest Reserve Service." The photograph was stuck to a page of the text, *Saga of a Forest Ranger: A Biography of William R. Kreutzer, Forest Ranger No 1., and a Historical Account of the U.S. Forest Service in Colorado*, by Len Shoemaker. The biography was a special assignment to Len Shoemaker, made by Regional Forester A.S. Peck in 1943. "For several years prior to that time members of the Denver Regional Office had wanted to record the official life story of Mr. Kreutzer, because his colorful career, interwoven into the early forestry movement in Colorado, was historically important."

It was not until the Centennial of the Federal Forest Reserve Act (1891 to 1991) was celebrated that I first become aware of the career history of Bill Kreutzer. I recognized that role briefly in the essay "Forest Reserves and Forest Rangers" (FS-518 *Centennial Mini-Histories of the Forest Service*, 1992). Years before, I had heard tales from an "old-line" staff officer from Colorado of a legendary Forest Service employee who backed up agency regulations with courage and a pistol. No doubt he was talking of Kreutzer—part of that first generation of rangers still revered by the third generation of rangers who began working in the 1950's.

The 289 typed pages of yellow paper with carbon copies, is bound with an introduction by Gifford Pinchot. A summary of the biography is told in the few pages penned by Chief Forester Pinchot on August 17, 1944. I will condense those pages as follows:

"Bill Kreutzer was the first United States Forest Ranger ever appointed. No other has served so long. Forty-one years, from August 8, 1898, to October 31, 1939—forty-one years during which the whole color and content of Government forestry in America were completely changed.

When Bill (at age 20) began his work for Uncle Sam, the West was nearly everywhere, and not least in Colorado, firmly set against practically every form of government control...This book is the story...of how Bill Kreutzer...had to fight not only trespassers and thieves, but his own superior officer, who did his best to prevent an honest and effective public servant from doing his duty, even to the extent of trying to get him killed.

This is the first part. After, it comes the story of the new day when Kreutzer and his superiors in the Forest Service were working for the same objectives...Bill Kreutzer's struggle to clean up the mess is by far the most vital part of his story. The part (he) played in that fight won him promotion, first to Forest Supervisor, and then to District Forest Inspector. What is far more, his loyalty, steadiness, courage and common sense won him the respect and affection of the Forest Service..."

I will leave it up to some other writer to fill in the details of Kruetzer's career from his birth near Denver, CO on October 3, 1877, through his employment "to protect the public forests from fires or any other means of injury to the timber growing in said Reserves," by the Department of the Interior.

Paid $50 a month, he had to provide his own horse and room and board; all he was given was a water bucket, a rake, a single-bitted axe, a short-handled shovel, and a badge. His work area was the Plum Creek Timber Reserve, where days were spent on horseback and nights camped out beneath the stars. A year later he was alone working on Plum Creek, Pike's Peak, and South Platte Forest Reserves.

It was on the Plum Creek that he was severely beaten one night while riding in the woods. His zeal to enforce regulations may have gotten him transferred in 1901 to western Colorado (Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve, later named Grand Mesa). This took him from timber and fire issues to range and grazing regulations.

The 1905 transfer of the Reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture led to the departure of some early rangers, but many others such as Kreutzer opted to sign on with Pinchot and the Forest Service. Assigned to the Gunnison National Forest in 1905, he stayed there 15 years, becoming the Forest Supervisor on January 1, 1907. After that he went to the Colorado National Forest headquarters at Ft. Collins. The Rocky Mountain National Park had been carved out of the Colorado and Arapaho National Forests in 1915, because of the demand of urban populations seeking refuge from summer heat of the cities in the form of recreational sites in the higher elevation forested mountains. Kreutezer built campgrounds, roads, and trails to accommodate visitors to the national forest, while working to establish good relations with the Park Service. Later, the onset of Black Hills beetles, in 1910 led him to advocate timber removal with the idea of fighting the infestation. But it was not until 1926 that the U.S. Bureau of Entomology recognized the epidemic. It took the work of CCC employees in the 1930's to finally gain control by destroying infested trees.

Mostly self-taught in forestry but with first-hand observation being his mainstay, he advocated forestry practices that became widespread and standard only when the agency grew in size and skill. As early as 1912, he had advocated the use of airplanes in the detection of forest fire. His strong suit, though, was that: "He fully believed that the future of forestry and the Forest Service depended on a favorable public opinion" (Shoemaker 1944:285). "Lodgepole" Bill retired on October 31, 1939, as supervisor of the Roosevelt National Forest (renamed from the Colorado). He died in 1956.

Len Shoemaker, a former ranger, had his biography of Kreutzer published in 1958 by the University of Colorado Press. His papers and other items were given to the National Resources Building on the Colorado State University campus. Some other objects were donated to the Grand Encampment Museum. Mt. Kreutzer (13,120 foot peak) on the Gunninson National Forest is named after him.

Yes, this turned out a bit longer than planned. But call it my compensation to those who called or wrote me for information on this early ranger and got only an incomplete or partial account. I hope the record is more complete now and that those who remain determined to learn more, will build on this article by their own research.

Help Wanted

The National Agricultural Library's Special Collections unit has a fine collection of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) photographs that are part of its Forest Service Historical Photo Collection. We are looking for additional pictures to augment our pictorial knowledge of this unique era in the history of our country. If anyone has photographs fitting this description that could be donated for permanent retention and use by the National Agricultural Library, we would be most pleased to hear from them.

To donate material, please contact: Dr. Alan Fusonie, Head, Special Collections, Rm. 1402, 10301 Baltimore Blvd., Beltsville, MD 20705, (301) 504-5876.

1927 Chevy

The Spearfish Ranger District, Black Hills National Forest, and their local employee association are restoring a 1927 Forest Service truck. They are looking for license tags and Forest Service shield plaques that are from that era. They are also looking for copies of photos. Contact: Terry Chaplin: R02F03D11A.
Spearfish, SD 57783
Telephone: (605) 642-4622.

Visitor's Guide

Les Joslin, author of *Toiyabe Patrol*, is researching and writing a visitor's guide to historic ranger stations and guard stations of the western regions of the Forest Service. If you have a favorite one that should be nominated for inclusion in the book, please contact

the author at 61585 West Ridge Avenue, Bend, OR 97702.
Telephone: (503) 385-7124.

■ History Activity in Northern Region

Charcoal Kilns Restored by Volunteers

Charcoal production is a forgotten use of North American forests, though once an important part of the mining industry. Without the use of charcoal as fuel, many smelters could not have operated to melt the "rocks" that were the source of iron ore, gold and silver bullion, lead, and other metals needed for commerce.

From the colonial period until the 1900's, charcoal was used in blast furnaces to stoke the flames needed to make iron products. Charcoal was also used in making gunpowder, domestic heating and cooking, and for the smelting of other metals. In the 19th century, however, iron production was the main use of charcoal, with 94 percent of the 74 million bushels of charcoal destined for that purpose in 1880. Only two years later this production peaked at 700,000 tons.

The charcoal iron industry dates back to 1620, with construction of an iron furnace 80 miles from the early colonial settlement of Jamestown, Virginia. Additional furnaces were constructed near iron ore deposits. Some of these are still observable on the George Washington Forest of Virginia, the site of rock and brick kilns that trace back to the colonial period. They became especially critical during the Civil War as a source of iron for rails, etc.

This is a long introduction to recent historical preservation activity on the Beaverhead National Forest, MO. There, volunteers and employees have worked to restore two of four beehive shaped historical kilns that produced charcoal for the smelter at the mining town of Glendale. A viable community from the mid-1870's to 1900, Glendale had 3,000 inhabitants at its peak. The town smelter processed silver ore from mines in the Pioneer Mountains. At its peak, the smelter consumed 10 tons of coke (coal residue used for fuel) a day, transported from sources as far away as Pennsylvania, and 100,000 bushels of charcoal per month. During its operation, $22 million in silver, lead, and copper ore passed through the smelter. The kilns that were restored were used to make part of the charcoal used in the smelter.

"This was really a chance to preserve some of our local history," said Ron Prichard, Forest Supervisor of the Beaverhead. Local resident Otto Sassman is credited with keeping the project on track. The work was accomplished through the Forest Service "passport in time" program. Work began on June 18 and was completed by June 26, 1993. In this period, two kilns had weak bricks replaced and new mortar added, with white-washing on the outside, to help protect the structures. Future plans call for an expanded parking area and interpretive signing. A longer history of the kilns is found in "The Historic Canyon Creek Charcoal Kilns," by Michael Ryan, (*The Origins of the National Forests*, edited by Harold K. Steen, Beaverhead National Forest, Forest History Society, 1993). pp. 122-135. ■

Photo: Mike Ryan

Canyon Creek charcoal kilns in process of being restored on the Beaverhead National Forest.